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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Commissioners of Education in Regular Session.

was granted a raise in her salary to \$1,000 per year, this to date from October 1st.

It was decided that geometry should count in the next grammar grade examinations.

The Board, after deciding to meet every other week, adjourned.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Report Laid Before the New Zealand Parliament.

The Thirteenth Parliament of New Zealand opened on September 23d at Wellington, with the usual ceremonies. Among other measures presented to Parliament was the correspondence relating to the Canadian-Australian and the Oceanic Lines' mail service. The question of a subsidy is to come up this year, and strong efforts will be made by both companies to secure the subsidy. The Premier states that the prospect of securing a subsidy from the Imperial Government is doubtful.

In presenting the correspondence on the subject, which was laid on the table, the Postmaster-General of New South Wales intimated that his Government had agreed to contribute £4,000 to the San Francisco mail service for the year ending October 31, 1897, and presented a communication from the Secretary-General of the Post Office, London, stating that the Imperial Government will continue payments until expiration of the contract in November, 1897. The postal authorities of New Zealand having agreed to the substitution of the R. M. S. Zealandia for one round trip during repairs to the Mariposa, the former reached San Francisco two days late, owing to her not being docked and cleaned. The Postmaster-General of New Zealand therefore imposed a penalty of £200, £4 per hour for 50 hours. Spreckels Bros. protested against this on the ground that on other occasions the company's steamers had made up time lost in waiting for the mails without getting any compensation. In reply Mr. W. Gray, Secretary, stated that the Acting Postmaster-General had reconsidered the matter, but was unable to waive the penalty. Mr. Whitson, general manager of the Union Steamship Company, contended that under clause 11 of the contract 48 hours' grace is allowed before the penalty is incurred.

To this, however, Mr. Walker did not see his way to agree. In June, in reply to a letter from Mr. T. Rose, Acting Secretary of the Postal Department, Wellington, Mr. Whitson, of the Union Company, stated that the United States Congress had voted an increase in the subsidy for the San Francisco mail service, and two installments had been paid to the company.

“Hilo Union School is full and more room will be needed before the end of the year. I have been up above town and found a lot of children who are not in any school. They are partly within the legal limit of compulsion, but the road is so bad that it seems to me entirely unreasonable to ask them to attend the Hilo schools. Besides, we have no room at all for them. They will be better accommodated at the Pitmeana School, which I suggested in my annual report. This school is much needed, as it is also the school to be built than Kaiwihi.

Colonel Parker is to send a syllabus for his work next summer, which he wishes published at as early a date as possible.”

President Cooper stated that while he was in Kukauha, Mr. Lydgate had spoken to him regarding the pay that Miss Alice Horner, principal of the school at that place, was receiving. According to the schedule she was not being paid what she should get. The matter was looked into and Mr. Lydgate found to be right. Miss Horner's salary was raised forthwith and made to accord with the schedule.

A letter from the Chief of Police in Columbus, Ohio, in regard to Charles E. Copeland, recently appointed a teacher in the schools of the Republic, stated that the only reason his wife had advertised for her husband was only on account of the fact that she was afraid he might have met with foul play. She had expressed perfect confidence in her husband and had spoken of leaving for Honolulu. The communication closed with the statement that Mr. Copeland always bore an excellent reputation.

Another communication from President Bashford of Western University, Delaware, Ohio, spoke of Mr. Copeland as a graduate of that institution and a man of very good reputation. He had been principal in the Delaware High School, and was very much chagrined upon losing his position.

President Cooper stated that he had made a selection of a new site for a school house at Honokaa. This was in a central place, accessible from all sides and in an excellent position on a knoll, where health would be better than in the lower lands. The place was pointed out on the map, and the Board adopted the recommendation of the Minister.

The contract for the new school house at Honokaa has already been let at \$2,300. This stated, President Cooper made a report on the necessity of more room in school houses at various places. He suggested particularly new school house (two rooms) in Nahiku. A motion to this effect was made and carried.

President Cooper referred to the request made on the part of the Hilo Free Kindergarten Association, and stated that the way was not clear to grant the building of a private kindergarten on public property, and therefore the request could not be granted.

The resignation of Miss May E. Beckwith was accepted.

Miss Snow of the Chinese Girls' School, a first-class teacher, and a lady who has labored long in school work,

ON IRRIGATION

Plant Nourishment Often Flooded Out of the Ground.

LOW ORGANISMS ARE GENERATED

Some Evils Resulting From Too Much Water.

Dr. Maxwell's Experiments Val- uable for Maintaining Good Lawns.

Dr. Maxwell has been conducting some interesting experiments in irrigation for some time past. They were primarily for the use of the plantations, but the scientific use of water is probably as necessary to preserve and properly stimulate the growth of the grass and plants in private lawns and gardens, as it is to secure a good crop of cane. The yard boy usually manipulates the hose on the principle that unless the water is to be seen glistening on the grass, the roots are burning for the want of it, while possibly the roots may be abundantly supplied and more water simply washes the nutrient from the soil.

An Advertiser representative called on Dr. Maxwell yesterday morning and said: “We hear that you are making experiments in irrigation at the experiment station to determine the proper amount of water to apply to get the best results, and not to waste the fertility of the soil. Is it so?” Dr. Maxwell replied: “Yes. In applying water in our experiments, every gallon is measured, so that we know precisely when we use enough, and the bad results from using an excess. And I may say that your question leads me to speak of the way in which water is used generally in this city on private grounds. In many, and perhaps most, cases a large excess of water is applied in private gardens, grounds, etc., and the bad results are several, of which I may mention the following:

“Excess of water induces the growth of the coarsest weeds and grasses, and the destruction of the finer grasses. As an example, you may see a piece of ground on Beretania street where the city water is allowed to run from the faucets more or less continuously. As a result, the fine manicured grass has been crowded out by the coarse Hilo grass. This is a very striking illustration of what I mean.

“Again, every gallon of water put on the ground, in excess of what is required, just helps to wash out so much of the fertility of the soil. Again, too much water is distinctly injurious to health where it is applied near or around dwelling houses. The air is thus kept too moist and the growth of low vegetable organisms, which require much water, is encouraged.

“On your ground, Dr. Maxwell, after the fall of the rain of which you speak, how soon did you irrigate?”

“I did not let my Chinaman apply any water for a week after the rain, and my trees and grass were the better for it.

“I urge this question, however, not only that the gardens shall not suffer, but especially in the interests of health, and because there are large questions behind the personal ones in the matter. You see, when excess of water is put on the higher grounds, it simply drains down to the lower lands, and this is one of the causes of the formation of swamp places which, if we don't mind, are going to give us trouble.

“The results of scarcity of water are so bad and uncomfortable that people easily go to the other extreme when the water supply is ample.”

As an illustration of the amount of fertility which is washed from the soil by an excessive amount of water, Dr. Maxwell showed a bowlful of finest plant food material obtained by collecting the water previously applied to the soil.

Cost of Living Raised.

The Consular Trade Report for 1896, drawn up by the British Consul at Yokohama, contains the following interesting item on the cost of living in Japan: A general rise has been observable for some years past in the cost of living in this country, as estimated in the currency of the country, which is silver, or paper representing silver. This rise commenced from about the

FIRST GOVERNOR

President McKinley Said to be
Considering Subject.

REPORTED INTERVIEW ON IT

Admiral Beardslee Ad-
vises Annexation.

Senator Lodge Looks Upon An-

have the power to elect Senators in Congress.

"The system of Federal courts must, of course, be extended to the Islands, with District and Circuit Judges. The local courts may be retained as the people themselves desire."

"You would have the Governor appointed by the President?"

"Certainly, precisely as Governors of Territories are appointed. I should prefer, if I were to express preference, that the Governor be appointed from the Islands. The question of suffrage should be left to the Government of the Islands."

RECOVERY CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Mr. Akiyama Progressing Favorably.

The Japan Mail says that several of the vernacular newspapers contain paragraphs about Mr. Akiyama's resolute attempt upon his life, but all appear to be without any accurate knowledge. The Yodoku Choko confidently affirms that Mr. Akiyama prepared a brief but clear statement of his reasons, which was taken possession of by his mother and is kept secret. It may well be supposed that many particulars are published about Mr. Akiyama's disposition and his career. We should reproduce them if they presented any interesting features, but they may be summed up in the statement that he has always shown himself to be a man of a sensitive and perhaps hasty disposition with an almost romantic sense of honor and the obligations of moral dignity.

The report that, ever since his return from Hawaii, he had shown signs of depression cannot be reconciled with facts now published. On the evening of the 17th inst. he met Mr. Shiba, a secretary of the Foreign Office, by appointment, and the two friends passed a considerable time in each other's company, drinking sake and discussing politics. The evening of the 19th was similarly spent at Mr. Shiba's house. On the latter occasion Mr. Akiyama is said to have been somewhat out of spirits, but he remained with Mr. Shiba until a late hour, and nothing in his demeanor suggested the least cause for uneasiness. The following day he attended to his duties at the Foreign Office as usual, and was engaged until the afternoon on work given to him by the Vice-Minister.

There is a rumor that some official censure of one of the dispatches prepared by him in connection with the Hawaiian affair caused him much chagrin, but, on the other hand, it is confidently affirmed that his action throughout that complication was approved by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and that he had reason to be gratified rather than disappointed by the result of his labors. The truth is that everybody is more or less perplexed by the affair, and that no reliance can be placed on any of the surmises published in the vernacular press. According to the medical testimony there are no symptoms of mental aberration at present. Mr. Akiyama graduated from the Imperial University in 1890, with the degree of bachelor of law, and for a short time served as teacher in the Technical College at Waseda. He filled the post of secretary of legation in Russia and England before becoming a councilor in the Foreign Office.

Mr. Akiyama's condition is reported to be satisfactory. He is able to take milk and soup, and has not had any serious access of fever. If no complications ensue, his recovery is considered certain.

BUTCHERY TO END.

Spain's New Cabinet Favors Diplomatic Action.

NEW YORK, October 4.—A Herald cable from Madrid says: The advent of the Liberal party to power has been remarkably well received throughout the whole peninsula and it is popularly credited that a more salutary regime in Cuba will be at once initiated with the relief of General Weyler. It is now understood that his successor will probably be General Blanco, the former Governor-General of the Philippines.

Blanco is considered the softest-hearted soldier in Spain. He is a subtle and kindly politician and will employ pacific in preference to violent measures. He will be fully authorized to approach the rebels with a view to arriving at a mutual agreement for a cessation of hostilities.

Should he not go a General will, in any case, be sent whose modus operandi shall be mercy and conciliation—not extermination and deliberate inhumanity.

Now is the fitting occasion to recall the words of Senor Sagasta, uttered in May last: "I believe in military, combined with diplomatic action in Cuba." The Spanish nation has remembered these words and is eagerly awaiting the application of the new Ministry's ideal.

The Queen Regent is known to have brought about the retirement of the Conservatives in a most decisive manner, disgruntled, it is believed, by their phases of national administration, the unremitting horrors of the Cuban war, the indiscriminate treatment and torturing of supposed anarchists and the unpatriotic intrigues and party feuds of the late Government.

LOOKING FOR SHIPS.

German Naval Bill Exciting Much Comment.

BERLIN, October 2.—The entire German press is speculating upon the new naval bill, which is now being considered by the Cabinet. Both Dr. Misler, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and the Bundesrath have approved the measure, but before it reaches the Reichstag it may be somewhat changed. The bill asks for a total appropriation of 410,000,000 marks, to be distributed over seven years, and contemplates the construction of a score of vessels, of which 10 are to be large ships.

If the Reichstag refuses to grant this amount of money it will be dissolved by the Government and new elections will be ordered forthwith in which the naval plans of the Emperor will be made the principal issue. In spite of the whole agrarian party's advice, who, in that case, fear defeat.

Against this Government program there is already a great deal of opposition. The entire Left, including the

Radicals, Ultra-Liberals, Socialists and the Center party, are denouncing it in their newspapers. The leader of the organ of the Center, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, flatly refuses, in a vigorous editorial, to "lend a hand in binding the Reichstag in its appropriations to a period of seven years" as "abridging the constitutional rights of that body." The Center party, with its votes, is absolutely necessary to pass the measure.

STEAMER TO TAHITI.

French Consul Making Provisions for Mail.

TACOMA, Wash., September 28.—French Consul La Lande, stationed at San Francisco, is en route here to discuss with Tacoma business men the project of establishing a steamer line to Tahiti.

Several months ago the French Consular agent at Portland, Tyson, caused a flutter in local business circles by announcing that his Government had decided to put on monthly steamers between Tacoma and Tahiti. This announcement proved premature, and Tyson, by direction of Consul La Lande, it is said, came up and explained at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce how he came to make the error. The Chamber of Commerce, however, has been working on the project ever since, figuring, among other things, how much money can be made by importing cocoanuts for distribution throughout the country. It is understood here that the French Government would subsidize the line to the extent of \$35,000 yearly, and the American Government would be asked to give it a mail contract. Apartments for Consul La Lande have been reserved at the Tacoma Hotel for several days.

MAY BE JUDGE.

Ex President Cleveland Talked or in That Capacity.

TRENTON, N. J., October 3.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland is talked of as a possible successor to the late Judge William L. Dayton as lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Hardly had the ex-President settled in Princeton than it was suggested by prominent New York alumni of Princeton University that such an appointment would not only be accepted, but that it would be an appropriate honor to bestow upon Mr. Cleveland. No sooner had the suggestion been made than a number of Princeton alumni got together and decided to try to have the appointment made as soon as a vacancy occurred. Since the death of Judge Dayton it is known that Mr. Cleveland's name has been suggested to Governor Griggs by at least one or two persons who are close to Mr. Cleveland, and for this reason it is believed that he would not reject the appointment should it be offered to him.

WAS ADVISED NOT TO.

Emperor William Wished to Express Sympathy for Spain.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The Sun's Berlin correspondent cables: "Germany has been within a hair's breadth of conflict with the United States. As I have learned from an indisputable source Emperor William purposed in connection with the intervention of the United States in Spanish-Cuban affairs to send to the Queen Regent a dispatch, just as he sent one to the Transvaal President after the defeat of Jameson's freebooters. Only the warnings of influential persons caused the Emperor to give up his singular purpose."

The National Zeitung publishes a warning against intervention in favor of Spain. "The fate of Maximilian," it says, "should serve to squelch the desire of any of the powers to push their way into American affairs."

The same journal adds: "But of what use to international politicians are the teachings of history?"

SUGAR FROM POTATOES.

A Dutch Professor Who Promises an Economical Revolution.

LONDON, September 25.—An extensive economical revolution is in sight if the claims of Dr. Prinzen Geerlings turns out to be what the Doctor asserts they are. Dr. Geerlings, a Government official of Java, and formerly professor of chemistry at the University of Amsterdam, announces the discovery of a simple method of converting potato starch into sugar. He lodges his description of the method with the French Academy of Sciences so as to secure priority for his invention, although he is not ready to make the details public.

CHANGE TO THE BALTIMORE.

Orders of the Officers of the Cruiser Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The Philadelphia, which has been at Honolulu, has been ordered home, and the Baltimore will take her place as flagship of the Pacific station. Nearly all the officers have been detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Baltimore. Among them are Capt. H. M. Dyer, Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, Lieut. G. W. Brown, Lieut. E. E. Constant, Ensigns G. W. Hayward, W. S. Whitted and M. J. McCormack, Passed Assistant Engineer W. P. Winchell, Assistant Engineer H. D. Price, Assistant Engineer B. P. Como, Lieutenant-Commander Blockinger and Lieutenant Branner.

WANTS A NEW DREIBUND.

Proposition to Unite France, Russia and the United States.

PARIS, October 2.—The Eclair this afternoon advocates a Franco-Russian-Dreibund. It says it considers America's commercial and agricultural support necessary even in the case of a Franco-German war, and expresses the hope that the new French Ambassador to the United States, Jules Cambon, will do his utmost to bring about the alliance referred to.

PROMOTION FOR A JAPANESE.

Matsui Made First Secretary of the Legation.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Gehrhardo Matsui has been advanced to the position of first secretary of the Japanese Legation in recognition of his long and valuable service in the diplomatic corps of his country.

In the absence of Minister Hoshi, who will go to Japan shortly on leave,

Mr. Matsui will be Charge d'Affaires of Japan, a position of more than usual importance in view of the pending Japanese-Hawaiian questions. He has been here three years, coming from Korea, where he was secretary of the Japanese Legation during the troublous times preceding the Japan-China war.

A CUBAN'S VIEW.

Think Indemnity Purchase a Solution of Difficulties.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The Herald tomorrow will print a number of interviews with leading Cubans here on the situation in the Island.

Estrada Palma, representative of the Cuban Provisional Government, said: "The Cubans are now more firmly determined than ever to push the fight until the absolute independence of Cuba is acknowledged. I believe the Cubans are willing to pay a reasonable indemnity to Spain, provided she withdraws her troops from Cuba before the island is completely ruined."

CANADIAN SILVER.

Monetary Conference at Brussels Next May.

VANCOUVER, B. C., October 1.—F. W. Vaille, Assistant Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service, is here, en route to Alaska, for the purpose of observing how the international agreement for the transmission of mails between Dyea and Dawson City by mounted police is working, and to see that the contract made by the United States is carried into effect. He will, on his return, make recommendations for the improvement of the mail service.

GREECE WAS COERCED.

ATHENS, October 1.—The contents of the White Book presented to the Chamber is now generally known. It confirms the statement that Germany threatens to withdraw from the concert of the powers in the event of Greece not accepting the peace conditions, and it also confirms the statements regarding the warning to Greece which the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, issued May 30th relative to the internal situation, declaring that any attack upon the dynasty would threaten the very existence of Greece.

MANY SEALS IN BEHRING SEA.

A Canadian Vessel Gets Some of the Branded Animals.

VICTORIA, B. C., October 4.—Captain Cox of the sealing schooner Triumph, which has returned from Behring Sea with 1,554 skins, says seals are plentiful in the sea; there are as many there this season as ever there were. But for some cause or other they were very restless. In the Triumph's catch were four or five skins from which the hair had been burned off the back. There is a mark from which the fur was burned, seemingly by electricity.

NICARAGUA WANTS MONEY.

A Loan of Seven Million Pesos Authorized.

MANAGUA, Nicargua, via Galveston, October 2.—The Congress of Nicaragua has authorized the Government to borrow 7,000,000 pesos (\$3,500,000) on the best terms and time possible, pledging as security national properties, the import duties and the internal revenues.

Looking for Union Pacific.

LONDON, October 5.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes under reserve a sensational report that a strong London syndicate has sent the United States Government, through Consul-General Osborne, an offer to purchase the Union Pacific Railroad.

According to this report a New York syndicate has offered £9,000,000, and the Government has decided to sell the road at auction November 1st, believing that it will realize at least £10,000,000 and perhaps £11,000,000 or £12,000,000.

To Make Peking a Treaty Port.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—It has been recommended to the State Department by United States Consul Read at Tientsin that the question of including Peking in the list of treaty ports be taken into consideration.

Death of Dr. Merriam.

News has been received by Mrs. C. H. Atherton and Mrs. D. H. Case, of the death of their father, Dr. Eurotas Driggs Merriam, at Oberlin, Ohio, September 20th. Dr. Merriam was interested in the early growth of Oberlin College, being a holder of one of the original scholarships issued by the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, as it was known at that time. He entered the college in '44, afterwards graduating from the Western Reserve Medical School of Cleveland, Ohio, and was for 42 years practicing physician in Lorain County, holding the position of city physician at the time of his decease.

New Maui Ranch.

George Campbell left on the Kinau yesterday morning for the purpose of starting a ranch at Hikinui, on the slopes of Haleakala, Maui. This place belonged to the Kalakaua estate, and one-half of the land, about 6,000 acres, was purchased not long ago by Mr. Campbell. The land is fine and well suited to the purpose for which it was bought. Kawaiola Ranch, recently owned by Mr. Campbell, has been sold to the O. R. & L. Co. Mr. Campbell is a hustler and will undoubtedly make a success of his new venture.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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German Naval Bill Exciting Much Comment.

BERLIN, October 2.—The entire German press is speculating upon the new naval bill, which is now being considered by the Cabinet. Both Dr. Misler, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and the Bundesrath have approved the measure, but before it reaches the Reichstag it may be somewhat changed. The bill asks for a total appropriation of 410,000,000 marks, to be distributed over seven years, and contemplates the construction of a score of vessels, of which 10 are to be large ships.

If the Reichstag refuses to grant this amount of money it will be dissolved by the Government and new elections will be ordered forthwith in which the naval plans of the Emperor will be made the principal issue. In spite of the whole agrarian party's advice, who, in that case, fear defeat.

Against this Government program there is already a great deal of opposition. The entire Left, including the



DR. GUITERAS, YELLOW FEVER'S FOE.

Dr. John Guiteras, the Philadelphia medical expert sent to the yellow fever district of Mississippi, is probably the most skilled fighter of the dread disease in the country. He is Uncle Sam's yellow fever doctor and is always called upon to don his coat when yellow jack breaks out.

THE NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED EN-TIRE.—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

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We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

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Fertilizer Materials! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

WRITES A REPLY

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald Differs From Senator White.

TELLING ARGUMENTS MADE**Objection of Americans is Penal Contract.**

If Annexation is a Burden of Government, How About California and Alaska?

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of California writes the following answer to Senator White's article on annexation, which appeared in the Call of October 3:

"In an article published in a morning paper, over the signature of Senator White, certain statements are made in relation to the Hawaiian Islands, and if the same should go unchallenged, they might impress the public that they were true.

"The science of government shows, and has always shown the greatest achievement and the greatest advancement to the most capable. It is then the policy of this, the greatest of all nations, to confess our inability in the battle of intellect and progressiveness, and award the palm to others, and to be shown results and the proof of our infirmities.

"It is also claimed that 'we would have a burden of government under annexation.' Accepting this as good logic, it would have been better if California had not been admitted into the Union; we should have abandoned the taking of Alaska; and it might have been well to have allowed the Southern States to have seceded, as we would then have been relieved of the 'burden of government.'

"It is well to guide the actions of a Government by fixed traditions and principles so long as those traditions and principles are compatible with the progress of the country; but as the world becomes more enlightened daily these principles do not change, and the evolution, progressiveness, advancement, and expansion must needs reform principles and policies to meet the exigencies of changed conditions, nationality and internationality. Some of the wisest statesmen and diplomats that this country has produced have ably and convincingly shown the necessity of a departure from the shadows of the past. The acquisition of the territory of Alaska would never have taken place had such spirit and convictions as those of Senator White predominated. It needs no explanation to show the wisdom of that policy, and those who so earnestly advocated that measure are on record just as zealously and energetically in regard to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

"In speaking of the Hawaiian planters 'paying wages merely because we absorb the country, etc.' this is not the reason why the planter wishes to change his labor from the coolie to the Anglo-Saxon; but for the reason that it will bring into their midst the true bone and sinew of a nation which is more reliable, and will become producers and consumers, where the alien becomes a menace. I wish to reiterate that portion of my report which I made upon my return from the Islands. 'That it is my opinion that ten thousand good American laborers will perform the work now performed by the twenty-five to thirty thousand Japanese.'

"It is further stated that 'the rate of wages paid does not excite the envy of American labor.' The rate of wages paid in California does not excite the envy of American labor, and if Senator White was ever the hired of help he would know that no man intends to perform any more work than what he is paid for, and when the Japanese in Hawaii fixed their own wages from ten to twelve dollars per month, they did not intend to give in return any more than that amount of service. It is a business proposition with the planters, and not a sentimental one. I can further state that the laborers on the plantations are sure of their pay when their work is performed, and that is more than can be said of the conditions here; also, the quarters that are provided for them are better than here in California.

"When I returned from Hawaii last May, I brought bona-fide orders from the planters for American labor at as good a rate of wages as are being paid in California, together with an order on Welch & Co for transportation; but I have not undertaken to fill the same as an uncertain market makes an uncertain standard of wages, and until the pending legislation in regard to annexation is settled, I shall make no move to send Americans to the Islands. While the continuance of reciprocity would insure a steady market, it is universally believed that the defeat of annexation will carry with it the defeat of reciprocity, the enemies of

one are the enemies of the other. The only objection offered by the labor of California to sending Americans to the Islands to perform the work now being performed by the coolie labor is the existence of a penal contract labor law upon their statute books, which I am pleased to state will be repealed by the annexation treaty."

"It is also stated that the Dole Government represents two per cent of the population. Does the Senator object to the fact that 50,000 coolies (or properly 36,121 male) are not represented? The two per cent of the Americans, which he scorns, represent eighty per cent of the industry and wealth, honesty and intelligence of the Islands.

"If our statesmen who lash themselves into a frenzy over the coolies who would be brought in under annexation would exert themselves to pass the exclusion act against the Japanese coming into our country, they would do American labor a far greater service, as the present restrictions offer no barrier to their coming.

"He further states that he 'doubts the assertion that pineapples and bananas and coffee will grow profitably upon the Islands, owing to the fact that it has not been prosecuted before.' From that standpoint there is no gold in the Klondike, that the beet industry is a failure—all new industries that may be attempted will be failures—because they have not been prosecuted profitably since California was admitted into the Union.

"Senator White calls attention to the attitude of the Democratic legislators in 1895 in regard to the annexation of Hawaii, showing that the defeat of a resolution favoring this action occurred when the Democratic influence was dominant. It will be remembered that this action was in perfect accord with the action and position of President Cleveland, who withdrew from the Senate the treaty of annexation as entered into by his predecessor, not upon the ground that he was opposed to annexation, but upon the ground that the proceedings leading up to the final action by the Senate were, in his opinion, irregular. It is not, therefore, a matter of great wonder that this action should have been taken as a result of the slightest consideration of a question upon which their action was only advisory; that party prejudices prevailed.

"It is further stated that imaginary foes will arise from time to time through the columns of the Press. I recognize three foes to annexation—Japan, the sugar trusts of the United States of America, and others.

"E. L. FITZGERALD,
"Labor Commissioner."

THEN DON'T WATCH THE POT

A watched pot never boils, and a watched clock never goes. Nothing is quick enough for impatience. Minutes hours, and days are mere words after all. We are happy—a day is but an hour. We are miserable—an hour is a day.

From the summer of 1890 to the usually weaker. I consulted doctor after and busy people; but to Mrs. Annie Dutton it seemed like one of those tremendous geologic periods that the learned men talk about. For it was measured by weary heart-beats and footsteps taken in pain. Her trouble began as it begins with an uncounted multitude of women—the tired and languid feeling, the disgust with food, the distress after eating, the coated tongue, the grinding pain at the pit of the stomach, the nausea and vomiting of acid fluids, etc.—a dreary list.

Writing of her experience recently, she says: "After a time I had so much distress that I never wanted anything to eat; the very sight of it made me sick. Night after night came, bringing sleep to others, but not to me. I was low, miserable, and worn out, and would sit for hours all alone, wishing for no company. And, then, so nervous. Why, the slightest noise startled me.

"Two terrible years of this I was dragged through. In that time I lost four stone in weight, growing continually weaker. I consulted doctor after doctor, but they were not able to do me any real good. I tried change of air, yet was disappointed in my hope of any advantage from it. I only lost ground, and became more and more feeble.

"Then came unexpected help. In September, 1892, a neighbor of mine told me of the good Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done her, and urged me to try it. I had heard this medicine well spoken of for years; still I had no faith that it would benefit me in my condition. However, my husband got me the Syrup from Derby, and after I had taken it a few days I felt better. I could eat once more, and my food agreed with me. After I had used three bottles I was a new woman. I was well; and I have been in good health ever since. Now I recommend the Syrup to all our customers and friends, and so does my husband. Yours truly (Signed), ANNIE DUTTON, Nottingham Road, Borrowash, near Derby, October 6th, 1893."

As to the opening symptoms, the narrative of Mrs. Susannah Durose is identical with that of Mrs. Dutton, so we need not repeat them.

"In October, 1890," says Mrs. Durose, "I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup in a little book. I got a bottle, and after taking it a short time I was well as ever, although I am 79 years old. My daughter, who suffered from weakness and neuralgia, took the Syrup with great benefit. I know many others who have been cured by it after all other means had failed.—Yours truly (Signed). SUSANNAH DUROSE, Hawthorn Cottage, Borrowash, near Derby, October 6th, 1893."

The latter lady would be called very old, as she is 78; and, as lives average nowadays, she is old. Few of us, perhaps none, have any hope of living as long as she has. Why not? "The days of our years are three score and ten," says David. But most of the race fall to 70 while many exceed it. There is no law, no edict, on the subject. We are each entitled to live as long as we can and to be as happy as we can; and both depend (accidents excepted) on health and health means the continued natural action of the digestive process.

And that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup promotes that a host of witnesses in England alone have testified



PRINCE ARISUGAWA.
Prince Takehito Arisugawa, a nephew of Emperor Mutsuhito, of Japan, is visiting this country. He is a handsome man of military appearance and is now about 35 years old. While here he will inspect the various naval stations and ship yards.

HENRY WATERHOUSE.

ARTHUR R. WOOD.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO.

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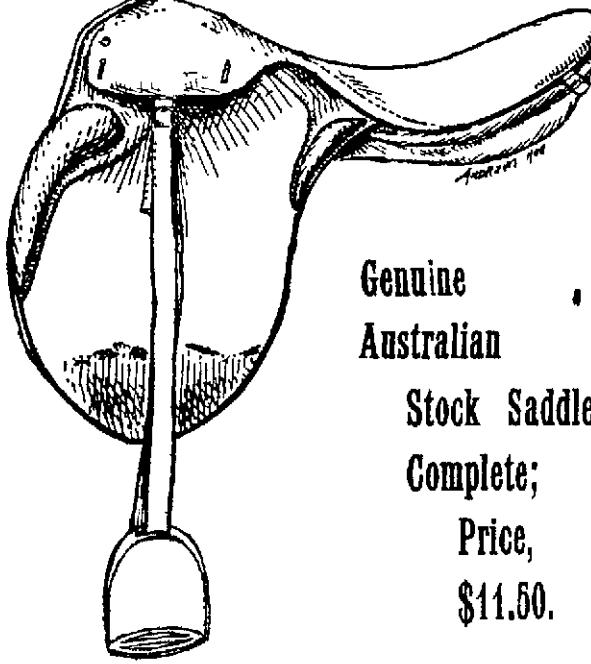
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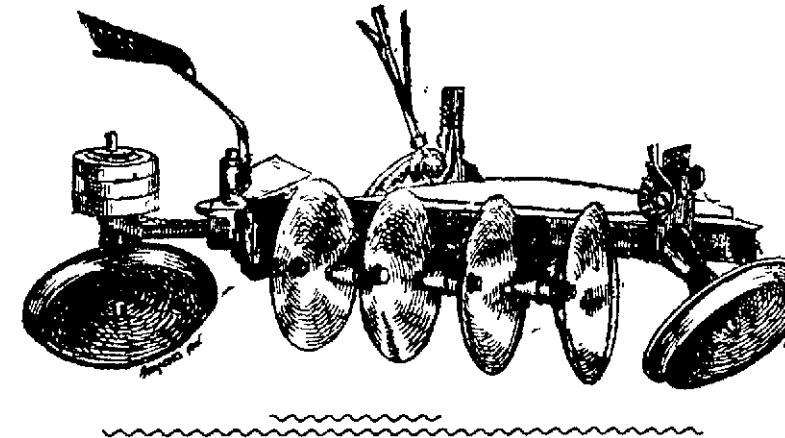
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Genuine Australian Stock Saddles, Complete; Price, \$11.50.

WE CARRY AND SELL ONLY HARNESS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company.

"Wai naku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:

"Dear Sir: I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

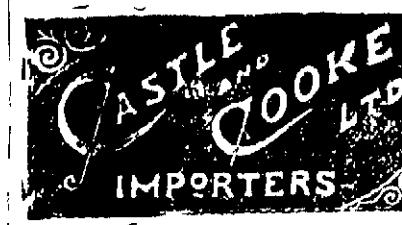
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FOR \$1.00, and it is a nickel-plated, riveted Bike Lamp called the "I. C. A." It is neat and very strong; will burn kerosene and give a fine light. What do you think about wheels? You know we are the agents of the "Rambler" and "Columbia" makes—two of the best known and most popular wheels on earth. We hardly need to tell you that we will allow you all your old wheel is worth when you buy a new wheel, for we have done this for several years. We now have several second-hand wheels, in good condition, for sale at low figures. When you want to rent a wheel for an hour, day, week or month, call on or telephone to us and we will furnish you just what you want. Next Tuesday the Australia will bring us a lot of wheels, and we will be glad to have you call and inspect them.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.



We Have Been So Busy of Late Selling the

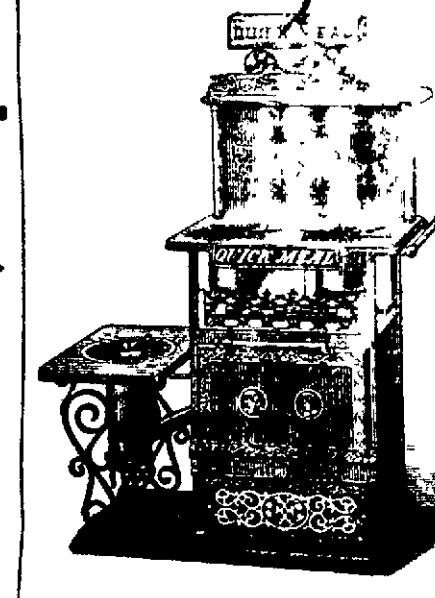
All Styles and Sizes for Every kind of Kaval.

The genuine will bear this Trade Mark. Beware of Imitations.



And which we keep on selling, that the following facts have been temporarily thrown in the shade:

New Process Gasolene Stoves



Are Preferred by many on account of

Little Heat, Quick Work, and Perfect Safety,

Being supplied by drop feed. There are now in use on the Islands about ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE of these Stoves, without a single report of accident.

ON ACCOUNT OF OVERSTOCK

For the month of October, we will sell this line

At Cost!

A good chance for a bargain.

Household Supply Dept.



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Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints,

from the head downwards of 30

years. In boxes of 100.

Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the

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Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.. OCTOBER 15, 1897

MR. FITZGERALD'S REPLY.

Senator White of California repeats in the Call, what he has already said in the Senate, on the subject of annexation.

His strong political friend and supporter, Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, replied to him at length, but the reply had not been published at the date of the sailing of the last steamer. The copy of it, which we have received contains some new matter on the subject, as may be seen on reading such portions of it as we print elsewhere.

In making the point that if Senator White's views are correct, California and Alaska should not have been admitted to the Union, Mr. Fitzgerald shows the Senator's lame conclusions. It is the argument against territorial expansion, urged since the time of the Louisiana purchase. One class of men believe that Uncle Sam has a weak digestion and cannot assimilate in his political stomach all sorts of stuff. The other class are very confident that the American giant can swallow even political ten-penny nails, without doing himself any harm. If the Senator were sure of it, that the annexation of the Islands would give the Democratic party two reliable Senators, he would not hold the gloomy views that he does. At least, this is the inference to be drawn from partisan history.

Mr. Fitzgerald's statement that ten thousand white men can do the work of 25,000 to 30,000 Chinese and Japanese is, we believe correct. There would have to be, of course, much readjustment, before it could be done. We believe, on the most abundant evidence, that the white man can labor here to great advantage, provided it is made a white man's country by law. That is, that the labore shall have an interest in the soil, and not be forced to accept leases of land only.

Mr. Fitzgerald's reasons for not pressing white emigration, at present, are certainly sufficient, if it is true that the existence of a penal labor law here, is repulsive to the American farmer, even if it does not affect him.

By the act of our Senate, in ratifying the treaty of annexation, the penal labor contract law was virtually repealed. The moment the American Senate ratifies the treaty, it will be claimed that it is finally repealed.

Mr. Fitzgerald believes that when this event takes place, the introduction of white labor will be feasible.

Mr. Fitzgerald also believes that while the question of annexation is pending it is not advisable to urge white emigration. For, should annexation fail, he believes reciprocity will also fail, and the white emigrant would be left in a bad fix. This is unfortunate. Every hour of delay permits the roots of the Asiatic communities to reach deeper into the soil.

What the result will be, should annexation fail, no one can predict. The United States will not give up the control of these Islands, or exclude them from "their sphere of influence." But much injury would fall upon the great sugar interest, which is the very air of our industrial life.

A GREAT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The politics of Greater New York, in the first movement of its vast population in municipal government, attracts the general attention of the country.

The main interest is fixed on the nomination and election

Seth Low. He is recognized as the best Mayor of the City of Brooklyn ever had. He is the President of Columbia College, and has given it \$1,000,000. And he has now resigned his office, and runs as the Citizens' candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. Bitterly opposed to him is the Regular Republican party. It

gave way to a supreme government, which had limited power, but whatever power it had, it could exercise in spite of every individual, or combination, or State itself. This was the one great step in advance, the new departure, which has made a nation, and not a community of States.

This book, and that of Douglass Campbell on the same subject have been of absorbing interest to us, who have stood by, and looked on during the creation of this little Republic. The men who framed its Constitution were confronted with a variety of problems, which never appeared to the founders of the American nation, who instead of dealing with mixed races, provided only for a population of English descent, that thought and felt alike, in nearly all things, and was divided only in matters of selfish interest.

A Constitution in order to be permanent must have its roots in the thought of the masses of the people, as these commentators say, but here the "masses" are Hawaiian, Portuguese and Asiatic.

It is only after one reads Mr. Stevens' book, which takes a high rank in American literature, that he can see the real nature of the problems in these Islands, and what the inevitable drift in events must be.

THE ARBITRATION.

Settlement of the issues to be passed upon by the arbitrators, in the Japanese immigration matter, seems to be arrived at, or nearly so. The request by our Government

for a clearer statement of the propositions which the Japanese Government desired to submit to arbitration, has drawn from it such a statement. As the correspondence is not published, we cannot furnish any accurate or reliable statement of the issues. We presume that

all, and every point in dispute is submitted. The proposal to arbitrate, by our own Government

seems to be dignified, just and politic; but, on the whole, as a "game in politics," if one chooses to so regard it, the Japanese perhaps, have the advantage. On many of

the points made in this international controversy, our own Government is backed by the Judicial authority of the Federal Government.

On several important points, the case is entirely novel. For instance, the Supreme Court of the United States holds that Congress may pass laws which nullify, or

break the most solemn treaty, and the President is bound to execute the laws.

But you ask the Supreme Court, what are the rights of the nation that complains of the

United States when a treaty is broken? What is its remedy? How

can any treaty be good for anything if any nation may break it, if it chooses? The Supreme Court replies: (Mr. Justice Field giving the opinion); "the Supreme Court

has nothing to do with that. We only say what effect the law of Congress has on our own Government's officials.

We have nothing to do with foreign Governments.

They have no connection with our judiciary system. They must look to the executive. If, as a nation,

the United States nullifies a treaty, the nation complaining must enforce its claim, if it has any, either by war or arbitration."

Up to the present time, in international dealings, questions precisely, or even nearly, like the ones now at issue between the Hawaiian and Japanese Governments, the ideas, the customs of the people of English origin, always

preserving, as Prof. Bryce says, "the roots of the past." So that

when the work was done, there

was little that was new in it, and

much that it contained was

law running back for three

hundred years. The

Confederation would be willing to leave the mat

ter which created a government that ter to the American Government

was not able to take care of itself, for decision. But the attitude of

the jingo Press has irritated the Japanese, and they will probably insist on European arbitrators, who may or may not be friendly to the American, and Hawaiian view of the case. As we have said before in these columns, what a Court will do no one can predict. The British became aware of this uncertainty in the "Alabama" case, and the Americans, in the "Halifax" case.

At the very moment when the Japanese Government had instructed Mr. Shimamura to accelerate the arbitration scheme as rapidly as possible, the American jingo Press was filled with long dispatches from Washington stating that the American Government was "aroused," that Admiral Miller had sent a mysterious dispatch about the Naniwa's withdrawal from port; the sending down of the Wheeling, and "great activity" in the Navy yard. These views are cordially reflected by the jingo element here. Of course, the withdrawal of the Naniwa, when arbitration has been agreed upon, is too simple a thing to satisfy the inflamed mind. It can only feel that it has really grasped the situation by fervently believing that

there is about to be a sudden and violent explosion of Japanese wrath, out of a clear sky.

If the Japanese are not big fools, they will see, as any cheerful idiot

can tell them, that the proper

thing to do is to wait until the ar-

bitrators have decided against

them, and then say, they are not

satisfied and appeal to the "God of

battles."

The Minneapolis Tribune, after

discussing the prompt action of the

Hawaiian Senate in ratifying the

Treaty of Annexation, says that the

Chinese in Hawaii do not oppose

it, but the Japanese residents are

not satisfied with it. It does not

understand why the Portuguese

should be unfriendly to it. The

Tribune says:

The prompt acceptance of the

treaty by the ruling power in Hawaii

will, we think, greatly strengthen an-

nexion sentiment in this country and

make ratification by the senate, when

congress meets, easy. The impression

is growing that we need those Islands

for the protection of our Pacific coast

and our trade in the Pacific ocean, and

that it would be suicidal to permit

them to fall into the hands of any Eu-

ropean power, or of Japan. If we do

not take them now that they are offered

to us, we may not get the chance

again to secure them so easily. What-

ever the foreign complications growing

out of annexation may be, they will

be less now than they will be here

after if action is delayed.

The two features of a vigorous Am-

erican policy at the present time are

the annexation of Hawaii and the free-

dom of Cuba. To these two policies

the McKinley administration is vir-

tually committed, and in the carrying

out of such policy it will receive the

support of congress without regard to

party divisions. Some few Republicans

may oppose annexation and interfere-

nce in Cuba; but there will be enough

Democratic and Populist and inde-

pendent support to more than make

up for the disaffected Republicans.

which appears in another column, disposes of the matter in a convincing way, as at the date of writing, Miss Jones knew nothing whatever of the malicious despatch which had gone over the lines.

As the cultivation of the nutmeg may become a valuable industry here, if properly conducted, we inform our readers that Dr. O. Warburg, has published a valuable treatise on the subject in the German language. The title of it is "Die Muskatnuss," and it is published in Liepig, price 20 marks (\$4.76).

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

What is Being Done in the Different Branches.

A large number of the following circular, inviting young men to the Y. M. C. A. Bible-study class, has been sent about the city:

"Dear Friend:—We would like to invite you to our Bible-study class, which meets on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. We are studying the 'Life and Writings of Paul.' Our lesson Sunday will be a review of Paul's early days and Paul as a student: 'In College at Jerusalem.'—Acts xxii:13. 'His Teacher.'—Acts, v:34. 'A Member of the Sanhedrim.' 'A Pharisee.' A Doctor of the Law.' 'With Reputation.' 'His Studies.' 'Bible, Tradition Greek.' 'In College of Experience.' Phil., iv:11-13. 'Adversity, Prosperity, Contentment.' 'The Source of His Knowledge.'

"This is just after our men's meeting, which begins at 4 o'clock. We serve lunch to the class, to make best use of the time. Very sincerely,

"PHILIP H. DODGE,

"Chairman, Committee."

A meeting of the committee, appointed to select an assistant secretary for the Y. M. C. A. will be held this morning. A letter from Mr. Brock, the gentleman who was to have come as assistant, recommending a young man of the University of California for that position, was received by the Australia. Mr. Brock speaks very highly of him, and makes reference to fine athletic records held by him.

The Y. M. C. A. Review will be out at the end of the week. Following are some of the things contained therein:

Article by A. B. Wood on "Endowment for the Association as a Means of Support for Current Work."

Reports of the Employment and Education Committees.

Notes on the work of the Y. M. C. A. and news of the various associations of the world.

"Morning Watch," or "Secret Prayer Life."

Gymnasium recreation this evening.

Regular classes tomorrow evening.

Lights are being arranged differently in the gymnasium to make handball playing possible.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

Minister Shimamura Presents Reply to Japan.

In the last communication to Japan by the Government on the immigration controversy, Japan was asked to specify the particular points to be referred to arbitration. On Monday Minister Shimamura called at the Foreign Office and presented to Minister Cooper the reply of the Japanese Government.

It is understood that the reply differed somewhat from the specifications of the Government, but in the main they are very close to the points made by Hawaii. The specifications were amended slightly by the Government, and will be submitted by Minister Shimamura to his Government.

It is also understood that in addition this Government suggested the propriety of submitting the question for arbitration to three eminent jurists, one to be selected by each Government and the third to be selected by the other two.

On Citizenship.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please answer the following questions through your paper: 1. Is the naturalization law of the United States of America a national law, or does each State make its own naturalization laws? 2. How long does a foreigner have to be in the country before he declares his intention or takes out his first papers, and after taking his first papers, how long does he have to remain in the country to get his final papers and become a citizen? 3. Is there any State in the Union where a foreigner can become a citizen and vote on a six-months' or a year's residence?

By answering the above you will oblige an INQUIRER.

Honolulu, October 11.

The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.

A State may grant citizenship under State laws, but the person receiving the grant is not a citizen of the United States.

Section 2165 of the Laws of the United States provides that a person who desires to become a citizen, must declare his intention to become so two years before he can be admitted. And he must have resided five years within the United States before he can receive a certificate of naturalization.

Some States admit persons to citizenship within a brief period, but, as we have said, this is not citizenship of the United States.—[ED.]

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A FABRICATION.

No Truth in Sensational Story of Insult.

YACHT MALOLO

For Senator Waterhouse and His Son.

DESIGNED BY W. W. CAMPBELL

Came from Yokohama on the Belgic.

A Fine Craft in Every Respect. To be Used for Pleasure. Not Racing.

The Belgic, which arrived Tuesday morning, brought a fine yacht for Senator Henry Waterhouse and his son Harry. It was designed by W. W. Campbell of Yokohama, commodore of the Mosquito Yacht Club of that city, and was built by the Yokohama Engineering and Iron Works. In every respect the yacht is a nicely-built one, and suits the owners well.

Following are the specifications under which the yacht was built: 26 ft. over all and 7 ft. beam; fin keel of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. steel or iron plate, 3 ft. deep by 4 ft. long at foot and 6 ft. 3 in. at top, and to be bolted on through properly adjusted angle irons and a galvanized iron plate on inside of keelson to receive bolts; lead bulb weighing 650 lbs.; planking $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. red sugi and fastened together with ribbons; frames 8 in. apart, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; deck laid with white wood not exceeding $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide nor less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick; 1 ice chest and 3 lockers lined with zinc; 4 water-tight tanks; boat, copper fastened and with as few butts as possible; furnished with mast, gaff, boom, bowsprit and spinner; boom; 4 brass chain plates and 4 brass turnbuckles and brass cross-tree body, with wooden arms; pin rail for bellaying halliards for side of mast; entirely painted within and without; locker for life preserver and megaphone; scuppers from top side seats to carry off water.

Of course, there are many other small specifications, but only the principal ones are inserted to show what the yacht is.

The yacht has been called the "Malo," or "Flying Fish." Already a blue flag with white letters spelling the name has been sent in to the owners. The following in regard to the yacht was sent by the builders:

"There are many points which, to make this boat a success and to enable you to thoroughly reap the benefits of the inventions and ideas which I have put on her, require rather careful attention.

"I shall begin with the bow and ask you to please bear with me, if I request you to do one or two things which probably a professional boat builder would not think of asking a purchaser to attend to.

"To begin with, the boat is thoroughly well built from stem to stern, entirely copper fastened, hardwood keel, one length frames and battens (or ribbons). She has two pine stringers, hardwood seats and fittings, hardwood covering boards and center deck boards. She has four water-tight zinc tanks. Her lockers are lined with zinc, to insure extra safety and keep things dry. She has a megaphone box and megaphone and a flag locker.

Before sailing the Malo, will you please see that the bob-stay under the bowsprit is well and strongly bowsed down? There will be a great strain on this because of the heavy mast and large sail. I want you, please, to raise the mast about six inches (at top), thus: (a) Farther forward. This can easily be done by getting your boat carpenter to lengthen the step-hole a wee bit at the after side and filling up the forward end. The reason is that the sail will fit better and the boom be higher out of the water at the clew."

The Malo was not built to outdo any of the fast yachts here, but simply for pleasure. Her owners are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to the first trip to Pearl Harbor.

Together with the Malo came a baby yacht, a wee bit of a craft, called the Hataru, meaning Firefly. She was built to win the Jubilee cup for sailing yachts, and she did it. The Hataru is only four months old and very well built.

TRAINED TO CARRY FOOD.

Chief Engineer Little's Australian Linnet.

Chief Engineer Little of the O. S. S. Mariposa has a little Australian linnet that works for every mouthful of food and every drink of water it gets. On one side of the cage is a small board joined at an angle near a hole, through which the bird can put its head. On this board is a small car, into which the food is placed, and attached to this is a cord which runs through the hole above mentioned. Whenever the bird gets hungry, which, Mr. Little says, is very often, it grasps the cord with its beak, and, little by little, pulls the car flush with the hole and eats. The car is so constructed that it will stay in place until there is a slight movement of the

cage. The bird having finished its meal, flies to another part of the cage, and the car slides down again to the end of the board.

Now, then, as to the water. On a line with the bottom of the cage is a small bowl filled with water. Toward the top of the cage is a place which looks for all the world like a bay window. Through the bottom of this is a hole, right above the water bowl, and from this is suspended a cord, to the end of which is a small porcelain bucket. This always rests in the bowl. When the bird becomes thirsty it simply goes to the hole, grasps the cord with its beak, and, with the assistance of its claws, pulls up the bucket, takes a drink and then lets it fall again. It is most interesting to see the little thing at work. Said Mr. Little recently: "That bird is always hungry. Even at night I hear the car running down the board and the bucket dropping into the 'well.' It hasn't a very sweet voice, but for plain, common, everyday bird sense, it beats anything I ever saw. The exercise taken undoubtedly causes its great appetite."

"Perhaps you would like to hear how I became possessor of the bird. Five years ago a little 4-year-old girl went down to Sydney with me, and during the trip we became very good friends. Upon arrival in Sydney we learned that a very valuable trick bird was to be raffled. The price of ticket was 1 shilling. I pulled out 2 shillings and said: 'Here, Maud, are two tickets. We will win the bird.' The little thing became so possessed of the idea that in her prayers that night she asked that she be given the bird. Sure

placed in a specially prominent position.

The main question in regard to the sending of the commissioners is the whereabouts. In case the branches of the various native societies throughout the Islands agree to put up the money, the men will be sent. Otherwise, the project will not go through.

Late last night the news came from a reliable source that the two native political societies—Aloha Aina and Kalaiaina—had decided to send to Washington commission of only two, with a secretary, the commissioners to be James K. Kauiia of the Aloha Aina and Kalaokalani of the Kalaiaina, and the secretary, J. Mahihi Kameauka. The natives have decided that no white man or half-white shall go as a commissioner.

TAX NOTES.

Police Court Crowded With Delinquents.

The Police Court was filled yesterday afternoon with delinquents in the matter of taxes, as well as those who were supposed to have been delinquent. Among the number were quite a number of police officers. As Oscar Cox, court officer, called out their names, they marched slowly up before Judge Wilcox and told their various stories. Some were found to be in possession of their tax receipts, and were allowed to go, others were given an extension of time and still others found it necessary due the Government.

In the instances where mistakes were made and the news of the same

due and payable. All such taxes not paid by November 15th will be delinquent.

George II. Paris has been admitted as a partner into the firm of W. W. Dimond. The business will be conducted under the firm name of W. W. Dimond & Co.

There is a very fine chiropodist in Honolulu. The lady is thinking of opening an office in the city and of having hot and cold baths in connection therewith.

Charles Wilcox, secretary of the Board of Health, left for Molokai on the Helene Tuesday. On account of that fact no meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has just issued its 35th report, showing a balance in profits of yen 2,878,058. The Directors have recommended a 15 per cent per annum dividend.

There is a golf party on the tapis for Saturday afternoon. The play will take place in Punahoa pasture. Interest in the game is being revived, and there is now talk of a club.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson and Mrs. Isobel Strong passed through on the Alameda, on their way to San Francisco, yesterday. They were entertained by friends in the city.

Opium is so cheap in the local market now that it hardly pays to smuggle it in. It is now freely offered at \$3 per pound. The attention of the Police Department is called to the above.

On Wednesday afternoon late, Gites, Paris and Chilton tried the three-seat Rambler bicycle on Cyclone track. It is a beauty, and built in the first-class shape that all Ramblers are. The boys went around so quickly that they were surprised.

The tender of the engine Kaala, which brought the 8:30 train yesterday morning, was thrown off the track during switching. The engine had just left the train at the depot. No damage was done.

The Al St. steamship Braemar will leave this port for Portland, Oregon, on or about the 20th inst. Particulars as to freight or passage will be furnished by the local agents, Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has appointed Bishop & Co., bankers, their collection agents for Honolulu. Policy-holders are asked to note the change and pay their premiums at the bank in future.

W. W. Dimond & Co. are holding a special sale of Coal-Oil Johnny petroleum soap this week. If you have not tried this brand of soap, you can do so for the small sum of 5 cents a cake. Once tried, you will use no other.

The Davey Photographic Company has just had published at this office a handy pamphlet, especially designed for travelers visiting the Islands, and containing useful hints in regard to Hawaii nei. These may be had by calling at the office, Hotel street.

The Homing Pigeon Association received by the Australia the young homers raised especially for them. They are pronounced by Secretary Weedon a splendid lot, and the 36 birds embrace some 20 different strains from leading lofts in the United States.

It is understood from a reliable source that the Hui Kalai Aina met on Monday night and appointed a committee of five to go to Washington to present the memorial adopted at the meeting of the anti-annexationists, held on Palace Square Friday night.

Mr. Walter C. Weedon received quite an acquisition to his poultry yards, the Australia bringing him a new supply of Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Black Minorca and Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Weedon's pens are now unexcelled by any in the Islands.

Where the blame is to be laid is left with those concerned in the matter. One of these said yesterday: "Just because a tax collector goes about and sees a dog on my premises is no reason that the animal belongs to me. Some are good jumpers and can get over my fence, while others may come through the gate, if members of my family happen to leave this open. I would advise a little more care and a little less surmise."

May Have Sham Battle.

There are prospects of a sham battle on November 28th. President Dole has asked if it is possible to have such an event on that holiday, and the captains of the various companies have been notified to sound their men on the proposition. As the 28th falls on Sunday this year, the drill, if held, will be on Saturday or Monday. The latter day is very inconvenient for the men of the volunteer companies. Saturday would be the better time. The ground picked out is the place back of Oahu College, known as "Punahoa pasture."

To Talk Sugar.

F. M. Swanzy of Theo. H. Davies & Co. was one of the passengers on the Alameda yesterday afternoon. He goes to San Francisco on business in connection with the firm mentioned.

The principal business being to talk over sugar matters with Mr. Theo. H. Davies, who will arrive in San Francisco about the same time as he does. The two will confer with interested parties. Mr. Swanzy will be back as soon as possible.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The Australia, sailing October 20th, is the next steamer for the Coast.

After this the Commissioners of Education will meet every other week.

Mr. Burrell of the Melbourne Argus was a thorough passenger on the Alameda yesterday.

The St. Louis football players have already gone over to the Regiment and Punahoa teams.

The Alameda, passing through here yesterday, had aboard £100,000 of spectre on its way to Europe.

Some of the largest uluas that have ever been placed on the Honolulu market came up from Ewa on the train Tuesday morning.

The imported stallion Vola Clair will be sold at public auction in front of Morgan's salerooms, Queen street, on Saturday, October 18th, at 12 noon.

Tax-payers are notified by Assessor Shaw that 1897 property taxes are now

due and payable. All such taxes not paid by November 15th will be delinquent.

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Charles Wilcox, secretary of the Board of

CYCLOMERE PARK

Will be Formally Opened for Racing on October 23rd.

FOUR CRACK RACERS EXPECTED

Events for Both Afternoon and Evening.

Beautiful View From Grand Stand
Rules Made to Insure Clean Sport.

The general public has been greatly interested in the operations which have for months been going on behind the board fence at Cyclomere Park. They have seen many loads of dirt and stone carted into the enclosure, followed later by thousands of feet of lumber. Lately the top of the grand stand has sprung into view, until now the sound of hammering is nearly over, and in a very few days the first local track devoted exclusively to bicyclists, and its complete appointments will be ready for permanent use.

The scheme of placing the local bicycle racing under one management, and establishing it on a business basis with regulations calculated to promote the best interests of this thoroughly enjoyable sport, is an excellent one. Various attempts on a small scale have been made to conduct bicycle racing in Honolulu, but they have failed. The new management will doubtless profit by the former experiences. From the rules and regulations to govern racing at the new track, and the assurances of the management that objectionable features will be prohibited, the public is pretty certain to have good, clean exhibitions. Local riders have been using the track, in preparation for the opening day on the 23d of this month.

The track itself was laid out by Surveyor Wall on scientific principles. It is in the shape of an ellipse, one-third of a mile at the pole. On the home stretch it is 37 feet wide, on the back stretch it is 25 feet wide, and at the curves 28 feet. It surrounds a lake of fresh water, the largest sheet on Oahu. The soil dug from the lake, which is fed by springs, was used to reclaim 22 acres of swamp land. The track and the park adjoining comprise nine acres.

The track is built of rock and dirt fillings for foundation, and has a surface of natural clay, taken from the bed of the lake. This clay has been beaten and rolled until it has formed almost a cement surface. The grades at the side have been made on scientific lines. In the center the grade is one foot in four, and at the sides it is two feet in 40, to assist the riders. If the calculations are correct, and they were carefully made, the track will be speedy.

Racing at night on the track will be a feature. Poles are being set for the 23 arc lights of 2,000 candle-power each. They have been so placed that the shadow of each lamp will be destroyed by the next light in each direction. The grand stand has been erected facing mauka. It is 150 feet long by 34 feet wide, with 11 tiers of seats. In front are 12 private boxes. Beneath the stand is a full complement of dressing rooms, with baths and lockers for the convenience of the racers. On either side of the stand a space has been filled in and packed down hard by the roller for carriages.

The site is unexcelled for scenic beauties. The immediate foreground from the grand stand is the little lake. As no races will be held in the mornings the reflection from the water will be away from the eyes of the audiences. Across the lake and over the space to be laid out as a ball ground are the lines of tall cocoanut palms. Diamond Head rises on the extreme right. Punchbowl and Roundtop mauka setting off the green heights of the mountain range. The view is superb. It would be difficult to find another track with more beautiful scenery.

The promoters, Messrs. Desky and Weedon, have certainly selected an excellent spot for the park. It is centrally located as well, and is easily approached from all directions.

The following extract from the rules governing the races, issued by the manager, C. L. Clement, give promise of the summary treatment which those guilty of ungentlemanly conduct will receive:

"Any rider found guilty of unfair dealing in connection with cycle racing, or of ungentlemanly conduct on the race track, shall be suspended from the track for such a time as may be deemed proportionate to the offense. Any rider, trainer or attendant or any other person who at any time and in any place uses improper language or is guilty of any improper conduct shall be punished by suspension for such length of time as the Referee may deem proper."

For the opening day, October 23d, Mr. Desky, who is now in California, has secured four crack riders from the East, who are expected to arrive on

Moana. The afternoon and evening will be given over to racing for all classes of riders.

The races for the afternoon will consist of one-mile novice, open to all who have not previously won a race; a one-mile professional, to be paced by a tandem; a half-mile amateur race, open to all amateurs other than those in the novice class; a one-mile boys' race, open to boys from 14 to 17 years of age. The final event of the afternoon will be an exhibition one-third of a mile, flying start by Charles Murray. While there will be no competitors in this race, it will be an extremely interesting one from the fact that the rider will establish an amateur record for the track, which will be contested later by riders of the same class, who feel that they can tie, if not lower, the record made by Murray.

The events for the evening will be a mile novice; a half-mile handicap, professional; a two-mile amateur, handicap; a one-mile tandem race, and

he attempted to raise his revolver. Chang Pun was too quick for him. The officer is a crack shot and is good for 49 at 30 yards. He fired two shots at the man with the opium. One struck him in the wrist, the second shattered the bone above the left ankle, and the man sank to the ground.

He was taken to the Police Station and then to the Hospital. The leg is badly broken and the surgeon says it must be amputated. The shot in the wrist is an ordinary bullet wound and is expected to heal in due time. The man refused to give his name or the name of the vessel to which he belongs. Detective Kaapa is pretty certain, however, that he is an oiler or a stoker from the Australia.

The 24 tins of opium are No. 1 Hong-kong. It was sewed up in a canvas bag which had been oiled and painted. The tins were dry but the outside of the bag was wet and looked as if it had been in the water or hung over the side of a vessel. The revolver was

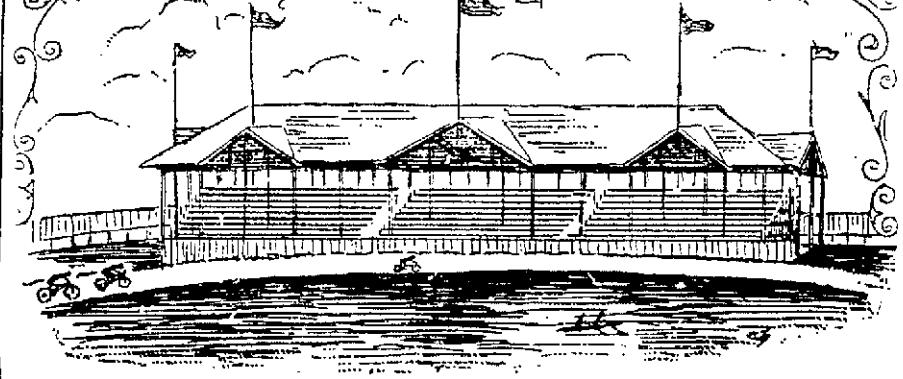
at the very best at the **VERY LOWEST PRICES.**

—

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Mosse and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.



CYCLOMERE PARK GRAND STAND.

an exhibition one-third mile by George Angus. This race will establish a professional record for the above-mentioned distance, and will be paced by professional men, either on a tandem or a triplet.

COL. E. T. COOPER HERE.
Has Come to Study Local Conditions

Col. E. T. Cooper, of the State of Delaware, arrived in Honolulu on the Australia Tuesday morning. Colonel Cooper is at present an active newsman in his State, and has occupied many prominent positions.

Just before going to press it was learned that the man was a new oiler on the Australia whose name was not known by one of his shipmates who went to the Hospital. The surgeon says it may be possible to save the leg without amputation.

a short Colt's, five shot. None of the cartridges had been fired.

By the time the officers had secured their man the surrey and the other man had disappeared. This morning the dock officers, who are familiar with all the men on the vessels will be taken to the Hospital to identify the unknown man, if possible.

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(From Thursday's Daily.)

Jack Gavin, the man who was shot in the left leg and arm just after midnight Tuesday night, is lying in the Queen's Hospital with a cast about the shattered member, details of which were given in yesterday morning's Advertiser. Shortly after the shooting Dr. Wood arrived and told the wounded man that he wanted to put him under the influence of ether to examine carefully into the extent of the injury to the leg and to decide as to whether or not it should be amputated. He asked the man for permission to amputate the leg, in case he should find such a proceeding necessary. He said it was no go, so Dr. Wood put him under the influence of ether and fixed the leg to the best of his ability. The bullet had entered about half way up from the foot and come out near the ankle, shattering the bone very badly.

The weight of the man falling had sent the broken bone through the flesh and skin. The plaster will be left on for two or three days, and then the condition of the leg will be looked into.

The chances are very slim that healing will take place and, in the end, amputation may be necessary.

Gavin is the donkey-man on the Australia, and has been employed on that steamer for some time. He has always been known as an inoffensive sort of a chap, and when he was cornered and drew his revolver, it is probable that he did not intend to use it, but thought he would run a "bluff."

In all probability Gavin will lose his leg, as the wound is such that gangrene is almost certain to set in. The wound in the arm is simply through the flesh and does not amount to much.

—

More Cocoanuts.

MR. EDITOR:—I read with much interest your leader in re "Nutmeg Cultivation" this morning, and thinking that you may possibly have overlooked it, I send you the following, which I clipped from one of our late Japanese dailies:

"The eminent German, Herr Professor von Cobra of Apia, Samoa, has just published a valuable treatise on the fruit of a Palm tree which grows at Samoa and Fiji, and as our Commissioner of Agriculture is proposing to introduce the tree to these Islands, it will be found to contain much valuable information to those who may experiment with the plant here for "dairy purposes." It is entitled "Die Kokernuss," and is said to account very clearly for the "Milk in the Cocoanut." Truly thine,

J. A. H. Honolulu, October 12, 1897.

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WILL LOSE A LEG.

Detective Chang Pun Shoots Opium Smuggler.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A man who refused to give his name to the officers is lying in the hospital with a shattered leg which will have to be amputated at the ankle, and a badly injured wrist, and all for 24 tins of opium. He was shot by Chang

Pun of Detective Kaapa's force while

attempting to take the opium into a

Chinese poi shop on King street near

the railway station shortly after 12

o'clock Tuesday night.

Chang Pun and S. Kalwi were sta-

tioned to watch the district, near Asia

street. The electric lights were shin-

ing brightly and nothing exciting had

occurred on the deserted streets until

a little after midnight, when a surrey

in which two men were seated was

driven rapidly down King street from

the direction of Palama.

Just below Aala street the surrey

turned around and drew up to the side-

walk, opposite the poi shop. One of

the men jumped out with a bag in his

hand and the surrey was driven back

in the direction from which it came. The

two officers rushed towards the man.

His hand went instantly to his hip

and he attempted to raise his revolver.

Chang Pun was too quick for him.

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49 at 30 yards.

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at the very best at the **VERY LOWEST PRICES.**

—

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Your Stock

TIMELY TOPICS

New Goods

FOR

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu.

Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12.

New linings for organdies just received.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

FORT STREET.

Brushes

That

Are

Brushes

We have just received the largest importation of fine HAIR, TOOTH, LATHER and CLOTHES BRUSHES ever brought to this country.

For the past century the finest bristle brushes have been made in France, and today France turns out more first-class brushes than all other countries together.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

MET OLD FRIENDS

Faces in Tokyo Once
Familiar in Honolulu.

Government Schools Growing Better—A Problem for the Missionaries.

[Special Correspondence.]

EDITOR P. C. A.—Our visit to Tokyo has been mainly devoted to visits among friends, old and new. We have met Rev. Mr. Uka, formerly pastor of the Japanese Church in Honolulu, now pastor of a flourishing church, near the Gin Sha, or "Broadway" of Tokyo. The Government took advantage of the devastations of a large fire, to lay out the streets on a wider scale, so that now leading directly from the Railroad Station is a wide avenue where are the principal stores of the city. Running parallel with it is what foreigners call "Curio Street," where are to be bought old bronzes and porcelains, once the property of old families, who have been compelled by the recent changes of the social order, to sell their heir-looms. Fabulous prices have been paid by collectors for rare specimens of bronze or pottery. But to the ordinary tourist there comes to be a sameness in the articles offered for sale. One passes them by very much as one does the cheap toys heaped up on the counters of the Japanese store-keepers in Honolulu at Christmas tide.

Rev. Mr. Miyama was also one of our visitors. Many will remember the strong impression he made when at Honolulu as an earnest and eloquent evangelist. He has taken upon himself the support of his brother's family, left in destitute circumstances after the death of Mr. Miyama's brother. His aged father is also dependent upon him. Yet he and his talented wife, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, bravely and cheerfully bear their burdens, and carry on their work. Mrs. Miyama has a kindergarten of her own, and teaches English, out of school hours, to students in the Normal School at Kamakura. Mr. Miyama is planning a tour as a temperance Evangelist in company with Miss Parish, the representative of the W. C. T. U., who was so kindly nursed by Mrs. Jordan during her illness while in Honolulu.

Dr. Iwai, who once had an office on Beretania street, is now the physician in charge at the Red Cross Hospital, and in that responsible position has won great credit for capability and efficiency. As is the custom of the country, he presented us with some porcelain vases, the special manufacture of his native district. This giving of presents is among the Japanese accompanied by so many minute ceremonial formalities, wrappings of a peculiar kind of silk or paper, tied with silk cord of peculiar colors in a peculiar way, that one wonders how time could be washed in such tedious routine. Yet the Daimios of olden time had very little else to occupy their abundant leisure. Cha-no-yu, or ceremonial tea-drinking, took up eight hours. No wonder that the old families became demented, giving their minds to such trivialities as the movements and accessories on such waste of time. Japan furnishes a striking object lesson in this regard of "culture," and the result of making self-complacency "the chief end of man."

The climate of Tokyo proved so rasping, and the rainy days so frequent that I was obliged to forego the pleasure of visiting the Imperial University and the other public buildings. Mr. Narita, formerly connected with the Consulate in Honolulu, had arranged to accompany me, and we were to visit the House of Parliament also, but ill health and bad weather made it impracticable to carry out the arrangement. I regret this the more, because while the Japanese have not yet made it a point of honor to keep an engagement, they are apt to censure the foreigner for breach of courtesy in not fulfilling his appointments. The palace of the Japanese Emperor is of mediæval style in its surrounding wall and moat, and the amplitude of the enclosure. But the new public buildings, the telegraph pole, and the trams, shock one's aesthetic sensibilities in view of the utter incognitiveness of the situation.

But it was unalloyed pleasure to meet again Mr. and Mrs. Tato Ando, and find them the same courteous, friendly, sympathetic hosts, as when they used to welcome their friends in the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu. They have a pleasant home in Azabu, not far from the Shinagawa Railroad station. The house is furnished in foreign style in one section, while the Japanese style is maintained in other apartments. There was a very pleasant company gathered to meet us, many of whom we had met before, and all the arrangements for this social function were most happily carried out. Each guest was presented with a boutonniere of paper flowers, from the deft handiwork of Mrs. Ando herself. The national emblem, as Fusiljima may well be considered, appeared in the mold of ice cream, as it was brought to be served with the other dainty refreshments provided. Mr. Ando's son, Sinch, is now at the Carnegie Steel Works, in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Ando himself has some official connection with the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Tokyo is growing in bigness all the time, and in the section of the city where the friends whom we were visiting had their home, the city is absorbing the country, new territory being occupied for residence or business. Seven years ago the site of our friends' house was a tea plantation, part of the land belonging to some of the old families. The Presbyterian educational institutions, originally located in Tsukiji on the harbor, have been now permanently located in this highest and healthiest part of the city. They are large and stately, as are also those of the Methodist Mission in Aoyama. But the typhoon had torn off parts of

the tin roofing, broken and prostrated trees, and actually lifted off the roof of a Japanese house in an adjacent lot, carried it over some trees and landed it 50 feet away from its belongings.

The seminary students had not returned, but the class-rooms were so evidently after the regulation pattern of such institutions in the States that it did not need their presence to make apparent the character and design of the building. Seven years ago there was a great rush of students to the college, now there are barely 50, while there were 400 then. This is one of the many "problems" that confront mission work in Japan in these days. The Government schools are growing better, but they have their own problems to work out. So many young men gathering together become an easy prey to the human sharks that are ever ready to devour young manhood. Out of every five, four fail to pass the examinations. The Mission Schools pay their teachers large salaries, that is, in comparison with the preachers; yet the Government salaries are so much higher, that the Missions are constantly losing their teachers. The Buddhist temples, where the sons of priests were formerly educated for their fathers' profession, are feeling the loss of these young men, drawn away through Government schools into other occupations. But it is not schools alone that suffer in all these social changes. An item in the Tokyo Times last week mentions that 121 persons had deserted their homes in that city in the 10 days, September 10th to 20th, presumably on account of inability to support their families.

H. Tokyo, September 23, 1897.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

A census of the Philippine Islands is to be taken at the end of the present year.

CANEA, September 25.—The insurgents attacked Scalina, near Candia. After two hours' fighting they retired.

LONDON, September 25.—The statement is repeated that the Prince of Wales will shortly visit the Italian court.

TACOMA, Wash., October 2.—The British ship Queen Elizabeth cleared today for Havre with 96,053 bushels of wheat, valued at \$86,000.

The Japanese Government will have 48,000,000 yen of gold coins sent to the Central Treasury from the Osaka Mint in the course of September.

The revised treaty between Spain and Japan, which was signed at Madrid on the 2d of January was promulgated by the Emperor on the 16th of September.

Several women in Chicago have organized the Women's Civic Reform Association, whose special purpose it is to fight gambling. Men are eligible to membership.

PORTLAND, Ore., September 27.—The steamer George W. Elder sailed tonight for Dyea and Skagway, Alaska. The Elder carried 500 tons of freight and 40 passengers.

BANGOR, Maine, September 25.—An earthquake shock was plainly felt here a few minutes after 1 o'clock today. No damage has been reported. The quake lasted from 10 to 15 minutes.

ROME, September 27.—All arrangements for the cession of Kassala to Great Britain have been completed, and everything is ready for the occupation of that town by British troops.

LONDON, September 25.—The growth of London is astounding. The latest returns on the subject show that over 1,200 houses are erected monthly in the metropolis. Between the months of August, 1896, and August, 1897, 14,597 houses were built.

LONDON, October 2.—The retiring Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Faudel Phillips, has achieved a record so far as charitable funds are concerned. During the 12 months he has been in office Sir George has raised £700,000 (\$3,500,000), the bulk of it being the Indian famine fund.

WARSAW, September 28.—Though an official denial will be forthcoming, it has leaked out from official circles in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt that there was a deliberate and determined plot against Emperor Nicholas at the time of his recent visit to this city. Its success was only frustrated by accident.

NEW YORK, October 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: It is stated here that a powerful syndicate of German bankers has offered to the Chilean Government a loan of \$100,000,000 in gold at 4 per cent interest and 2 per cent amortization for the completion of the public works and railways.

LONDON, October 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Melbourne says the expedition of the Sydney Geographical Society, under Professor David, to the Ellice Islands, northeast of Australia, has obtained evidence confirming the theory of Darwin as to the formation of coral islands. Diamond drilling in coral to the depth of 557 feet failed to reach bottom.

Barcelona was startled by seeing the sea rise and fall three feet at intervals of 10 minutes for many hours on July 2d. The British warship Surprise broke one of her cables and left the port in consequence. A similar phenomenon was observed in 1883 at the time of the eruption of Krakatoa, in Sumatra, and the repetition may be connected with the recent eruption of the Manon volcano in the Philippines.

BOSTON, Mass., October 4.—The Boston Baseball Club received a pennant as National League champions at the Tremont Theater tonight. Mayor Quincy made the presentation speech, and Manager Seeler accepted the pennant on behalf of the club, the members of which, together with the Baltimore team, occupied all the boxes of the theater. The theater was crowded, and the players received a warm welcome when they took their seats.

A Swatow dispatch reports the arrival at that city recently of 1,000 Hui-nan braves from Canton en route for the prefectural city of Ch'aochou. They were being sent to assist the local authorities in protecting some foreign missionaries who had met with some trouble from a mob of 5,000 natives, who objected to the erection of a

chapel. So turbulent and bloodthirsty did the mob prove that help had to be telegraphed for to Canton, with the result of the prompt dispatch of the troops as above—a course which has so far prevented any acts of violence.—North China Daily News.

The Bangkok Tramway Company seems to be a very flourishing concern. At the half-yearly meeting, held the other day, the question was discussed whether the dividend should be 8½ per cent for the half year, as recommended in the report, or 6 per cent. The profits were sufficient to pay the higher amount, but most of the money had been spent in new machinery, new station, etc., so that it would be necessary to borrow in order to pay the dividend. The decision was in favor of 6 per cent.

LONDON, October 2.—Congressman John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, with his wife and son, sailed for New York today from Southampton on board the American line steamer St. Louis, after passing several weeks in England, Ireland and France. He said that unquestionably there would be a famine in Ireland. Mr. Dalzell added: "Indications of this can be seen from the car windows. Haystacks are floating in the fields; the peasants are unspeakably wretched and the country seems to be more miserable every year."

A Warning.

A Japanese at the Pali yesterday morning experienced things that he will probably not forget very soon. He and a Chinaman were coming from the other side of the island, and took to the old road, where blasting has been going on and where loose dirt and rocks abound. The workmen employed at the place cried to the men to go back, but they thought they knew better what to do. Just then a rock and some dirt fell upon the Japanese, and he was sent rolling for quite a distance. The fellow was not hurt, further than a few bruises.

To Incorporate.

The Elite Ice-Cream Parlors will soon be incorporated, and a stock company will be the result. The capital will be \$30,000, paid up, this to be divided into shares of \$10 each. The purpose of this is to have it so that a great many small stockholders can be gathered into the fold. Five parties will soon apply to the Government for a charter. James Steiner, who has successfully managed the ice-cream parlors for a number of years, will continue as manager.

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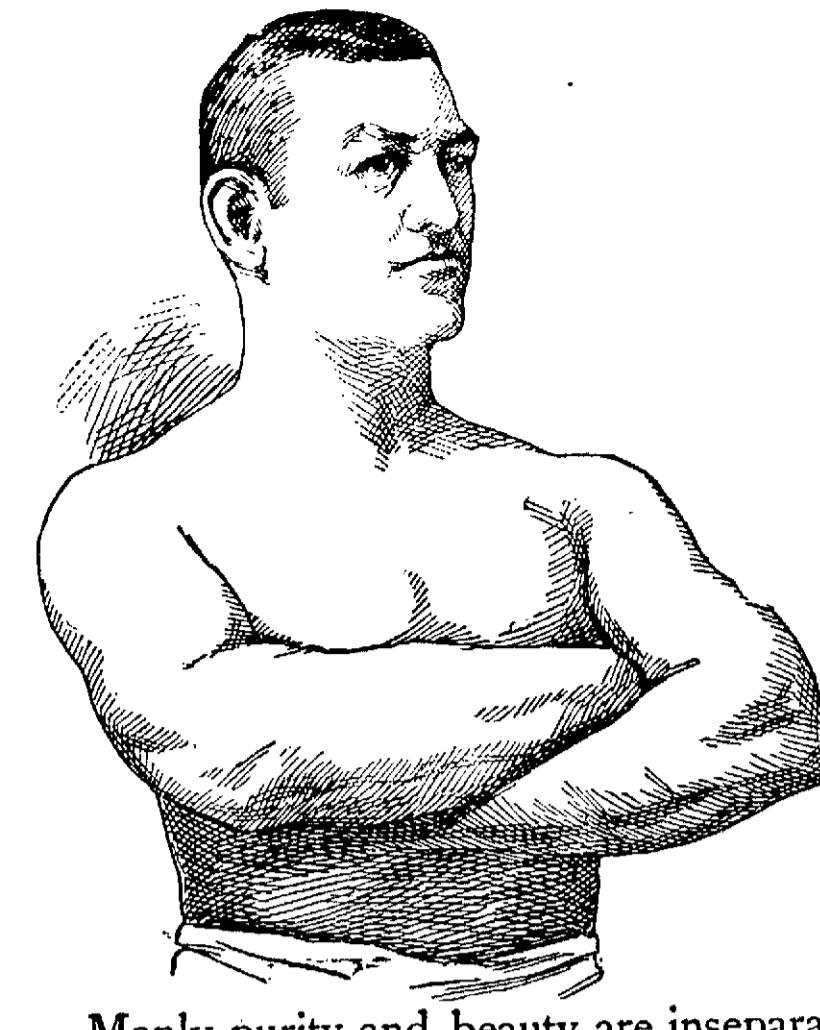
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Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWTON & SONS, 1, King Edward-st, London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin." post free.

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Tobacconists,

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim

As the swift years steal away.

Beautiful, willowy forms so slim

Lose fairness with every day.

But she still is queen and hath charms to spare

who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's ~ ~ Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty.

You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

Ayer's . . .

Hair Vigor.

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A GIFT FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

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THE MIRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD. Sugar Machinery,

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MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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Artificial Fertilizers.

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SOUA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

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PLEASING MUSIC**WIND AND WAVE.**

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Following were the numbers of the excellent program:

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Chorus—Good Night to the Day.....

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Among those present were the following: Dr. and Mrs. Derby, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Pratt, Mrs. A. Frank Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. Mabel W. Castle, Miss Montague, Miss Jessie Brock, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Mahelona, Miss Haman of Kawaihao Seminary, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. Nakina, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. C. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Miss Carrie Snow, Mrs. Harriet C. Coleman, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Miss Eloise Castle, Mr. Percy Pond, Mr. Frank W. Damon, Mr. Geo. Gay, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Miss Thrum, Mr. David F. Thrum, Mr. J. B. Atherton, Mr. Frank Atherton, Mrs. Sarah Gilman, Miss Gilman, Rev. T. D. Garvin, Mrs. W. L. Hopper, Professor Yarndley, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, Mr. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ingalls, Miss Frances Lawrence, Miss Hyde, Miss Ely, Mr. A. L. Colsten, Dr. C. L. Garvin, Geo. P. Castle, Miss Laton, Miss Patch, Miss Lampman, J. F. Brown, Mrs. Widdifield, Miss Widdifield, Miss Cartwright, Miss Ida Pope, Miss Annie Pope, Miss Benner, C. H. W. Norton, Mr. E. Benner, Mrs. C. B. Damon, Mr. Fred Damon, Mr. P. L. Weaver, and the teachers of Kamehameha Girls' School.

O. & O. S. S. Belgic.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic Rinder commander, arrived in port yesterday morning, 9 days, 22 hours and 26 minutes from Yokohama, with passengers and freight for this port. Besides a few cabin, the Belgic brought 87 Chinese and 223 Japanese, who are now in quarantine.

The time of the Belgic from Yokohama, mentioned above, beats her own record of 10 days and 5 hours.

She left Yokohama a day late and expects to get to San Francisco next Monday night, two days ahead of anything made by herself within the last 18 months.

The Belgic brought a lot of spirits from Emanuel, in Yokohama, the first shipment of the kind that has been received here from Japan. This was sent from Germany and England to Japan and then reshipped here. The whole lot is consigned to Emanuel's order.

The officers are the same jolly lot, and received calls from many of their friends while in port.

Function in Bishop Hall Tuesday Night.

Excellent Program While People Promenaded — Some of the Society People Present.

The promenade musicale in Bishop Hall, at Kamehameha, was enjoyed by a large number of invited guests. The affair was calculated in every respect to give pleasure. The decorations were in green, sprinkled with marigold. A mat of ferns was tastefully arranged opposite the main entrance to Bishop Hall. At the side was placed the piano. The promenaders were free to enjoy the music while lounging in the cool corridors or on the stairway among the palms. Hawaiian flags festooned against the gray side of the great doorway was a dainty framing for the lines of colored electric lights hanging among the lace-like foliage of the algaroba.

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Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

GROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Couch Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Chorus—Good Night to the Day.....

Halley.

Among those present were the following: Dr. and Mrs. Derby, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Pratt, Mrs. A. Frank Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. Mabel W. Castle, Miss Montague, Miss Jessie Brock, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Mahelona, Miss Haman of Kawaihao Seminary, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. Nakina, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. C. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Miss Carrie Snow, Mrs. Harriet